SOME
WAYS
FOR
Raiſing of Money,

Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the

PARLIAMENT.

BY

A Perſon of Quality.

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Some Ways for Raiſing of Money, *Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Parliament.*

THE beſt way of all others is an Exciſe; under which Head the following Particulars (or moſt of them) will be reduced. This Way will be the moſt effectual to raiſe great Sums of Money, and will be the leaſt felt: And it is uſed by all wiſe and civiliz'd Nations, who find it the beſt and eaſieſt way. But tho it were not ſo, yet now in this great Exigence, and when all lies at ſtake, and ſuch mighty Sums are wanting to preſerve us, we ſhould not be afraid of it. It is not here meant, that we ſhould have a general Exciſe upon all things bought and ſold (for that ſeems too troubleſom and vexatious); but only upon ſome things of general uſe, and which can well bear the Duty. I ſhall name ſome few of them.

1. A Farthing a Pound upon all *Fleſh* ſold by retail, the Offals excepted. with effectual proviſion, that no Fleſh ſhall be ſold in Towns, ſave only in the Market, or in the Shops or Shambles.

2. An Halfpenny a Pound upon all *Candles* ſold. Theſe two eaſie Duties would clear ſix hundred thouſand Pounds a Year.

3. A Sixth part of the Value, or Two Pence in the Shilling upon all *Paper* imported; but ſo as none to pay

above One Shilling the Ream. This would give a mighty Advantage to our new Manufacture of Paper in *England*; which therefore might well afford to pay the half of this Duty, or the Twelfth part of the Value.

4. *Sealed Paper* and *Parchment* for Bonds, Contracts, and Conveyances, without which, no Writing which requires the Seal of the Parties, to be good and valid. Tho this Duty were made light, yet it would bring in great Sums, and would be very easily gathered. As it is found by Experience in other Countries.

5. When the *Assize of Bread* is above Ten Ounces for the Penny White Loaf; the Excess, or what is over and above, to be a Duty to the King, and the Bread to be made at Ten Ounces.

6. An additional Duty of Twelve Pound *per* Tonne at the least, upon *French Wine*; and this to be instead of the Prohibition. It would keep it out much more effectually: For now, though it be prohibited, it is as plentiful as ever. And as less would come in than does now; so that which comes in under such Duties, would advance great Sums towards our publick Occasions, yielding very small and miserable Gains to the *French* Seller.

7. Six Pound *per* Tonne addition upon all *other Wines*; which they may well afford to pay, the *French* paying so much more. Nor can our Friends take it ill, if in this Exigence we encrease the Duty upon their Wines, since we double it upon our own Beer and Ale. Also by this means, *French* Wines, which are chiefly aim'd at, could not escape, by pretending them to be from other places; for all Wines would now have near the same Burthen. And since at the *Canaries* they are grown so rich and so proud, that they will not now take our Woollen Manufactures, nor scarce any thing else we have, so that we must carry Money, or give them Bills to *Spain*; therefore there should

be

be a further Addition of Duty upon their Wines: For nothing will bring them down, but a Company or high Duties.

8. Two or three Shillings *per* Gallon upon all *Brandy* imported; and *French Brandy* to pay double; and their Double Brandy to pay double to that.

9. Forty or Fifty *per Cent.* Addition upon *all other French Commodities.*

These few things would bring in more Money than our great Land-Tax of an Hundred Thirty Seven Thousand Pounds a Month. And these might be for continuance, if occasion should require. I have now two Ways to offer, which will only advance a present Sum, and are not for continuance.

The first is, a *Review of the Taxes of One Shilling and Three Shillings in the Pound.* These Taxes were the most equal of all others, had they been well assess'd; but they were assess'd so shamefully ill, that thereby the Taxes became the most unequal. Some Lands were assess'd at the full value, some hardly at half, and some not at all. I heard a Gentleman of *Surrey* affirm, That he knew of Three Thousand Pounds a Year in his Neighbourhood, which paid not a Penny to those Taxes. It is therefore humbly proposed, that a Review be in this manner. Commissioners to be named by the King for each County, and chang'd at pleasure. The major part to be of the same County. These to sit every Month, or oftener if occasion be, to receive and hear Informations of Estates under rated, and to determine them according to their Consciences. What shall come in by this Way, to go half to the King, and half to the Informer. (for except the Informer be well rewarded, there is no good to be done in things of this kind) Before any Information be received, the Commissioners

miſſioners to ſit once or twice, to receive the Confeſſions of the Parties themſelves; who by this means may prevent the Informer. They that confeſs the true Value, to ſave the one half of what they were under-rated, paying the other half to the King. No Information to be received after Three Years. It is verily believed, that His Majeſties ſhare of this Gleaning will come to Three or Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds. And here will be an equal Aſſeſſment for the future, ſuch as never was in *England*.

The ſecond Way here offered is, *A Compoſition for the Iriſh Eſtates*. Which may be thus. That all King *James* his Adherents in that Kingdom, who ſhall come in by ſuch a time, be pardon'd and have their Lands, paying Two Years purchaſe of their true Value, as it was Three Years ago. ſome few of the moſt notorious and miſchievous being excepted. To incline us to go by this Way of Compoſition, rather than by Confiſcation and Sale, let us conſider the matters here following.

Firſt let us conſider, that it is the more merciful, and conſequently the more Chriſtian Way. Whereas, if we ſhould Confiſcate all theſe Eſtates, and turn the People a begging, together with their Wives and Children; it would be the ſevereſt Victory that hath been known among Chriſtians. Would it not ſeem extremely rigorous, if we ſhould put them all to the Sword? And the ſtripping them of their Eſtates is as bad or worſe. It were a Mercy to take away their Lives, rather than leave them in ſo great Miſery. This *French* King hath lately ſubdued *Savoy*: but we do not hear of any Confiſcations or Extirpations; nor are their Lands made a Prey to the conquering Army, but every Man enjoys his own. The ſame *French* King, when he had ſetled his Conqueſts in *Flanders*, gave publick notice to the Gentlemen of thoſe Countries,

who

who were in the *Spaniſh* Service, that if they would return home by a time prefixed, and become his Subjects, they ſhould have their Eſtates. They asked the King of *Spain*'s permiſſion, who granted it: And thereupon, having taken ſolemn leave of their Friends at *Bruſſels*, they returned home and had their Eſtates. It cannot be denyed, but that this was an Action truly noble of all ſides. That we may look farther back; it was one of the chief Glories of *Richelieu's* Adminiſtration, that when his King had taken *Rochel*, and entirely ſubdu'd the Proteſtants; he not only pardon'd them their Lives and Eſtates, but likewiſe continu'd to them their Religious Liberties, without any Diminution. We muſt not be aſhamed to take Example by our Enemies, in what they do well; rather we ſhould ſtrive to exceed them.

Secondly let us conſider, that theſe Peoples Crime is not ſo horrible as ſome would ſuppoſe it. King *James* plainly forſook the Kingdom of *England*; but that of *Ireland* he did not ſeem to forſake. He retain'd the Government there, firſt by his Lieutenant, and then in perſon. And who can think it unpardonable, if theſe People adher'd to their natural King; being alſo of their own Religion, and their conſtant Friend and Patron? If we will be impartial, we can hardly blame them for what they have done. Beſide, though they had ſuch ſtrong Motives, yet they were hardly prevail'd upon to engage and declare. They knew there were ſome Men in the World, that had a great mind to their Lands; and they were very loth to hazard them. But being left to themſelves for many Months, and to the Practices and Perſuaſions of King *James* his Agents; and no Power but King *James*'s appearing in *Ireland*; and we in *England* being wholly taken up with ſetling our Government; they were drawn in to do that, which perhaps wiſer Men than they would have done in their Circumſtances.

Let

Let us thirdly consider, That these are the antient Inhabitants and Proprietors of that Country: That they are our Country-men at large: and have been our Fellow-Subjects for some Hundreds of Years. Though many of them be rude and wild, yet they are as we found them; and in time they may be reclaimed. How many civil Protestant Families are there already in *Ireland*, of mere *Irish* Extraction?

We should consider in the fourth place, That Mens not submitting to a new-establish'd Government, is not so hainous a Crime, as the Rebelling against a Government they were born under, or to which they have submitted. Who can think it strange, if there be some Differences and Disorders, upon a Dissolution of Government? And in such a Case, must nothing less than Destruction be thought a sufficient Punishment? Suppose a part of *England*, in a great Revolution, should not readily conform with the rest; must they for this be utterly destroy'd and extirpated? Or, which is the same thing, must their Estates be made a Prey, and themselves made miserable Beggars? This would seem to us, especially to those of us that felt it, very hard and severe. And let us not deceive our selves in our own partial Imaginations. There is as much Mercy, in such a Case, due to *Irish*-Men, as there is to Us *English*.

Fifthly we may consider, That the way of Clemency here proposed, will be near as beneficial to us, as the utmost Severity. especially if we reckon how much it will save. In all humane probability it will put a sudden end to the War, and save the further effusion of Blood and Treasure. Since the Victory at the *Boyne*, we have been fighting for *Irish* Lands; which, I doubt, hath cost us more already, than those Lands are worth. Let us throw away no more upon them.

Sixthly,

Sixthly we must consider, That we have an Enemy upon us, who is ready to swallow up all *Europe*. Any one may know, that I mean the *French* King. Let us therefore take heed, lest by being too obstinately bent to destroy the *Irish*, we be destroy'd our selves by the *French*. There is now a mighty Confederacy against this *French* King. but they have two great Diversions; namely the War against the *Turk*, and this of *Ireland*. The Emperor was much overseen, in not making Peace with the *Turk* last Winter: which Peace they that dissuaded and hindered, did thereby great Service to the *French*. and we should take care not to fall into the like Error; by continuing the War of *Ireland*. Which may have so fatal a Consequence, as the Ruine of all *Europe*, and of our selves among the rest. 'Tis a Voyage Royal into *France*, that must support both Us and our Confederates. and therefore it concerns us to unite all our Forces, for a Voyage Royal into *France*. which I pray God to prosper.

Lastly, we should do well to consider, what are the Desires and Sentiments of our Friends, and likewise of our Enemies, in this *Irish* Affair. It cannot be doubted, but that it is the passionate Desire of our Friends and Confederates, that we would make up with the *Irish* upon any reasonable Terms: that so we might assail the *French* with all the Force we can make. Which how greatly it would advantage our Confederates, is easie to imagine. On the other side, it must be the Wish of our great Enemy the *French* King, that we would give the *Irish* no Terms, but prosecute them with the utmost Rigour. That thereby they may be obliged and enforced to continue the War, and to defend themselves to the last Extremity. And that Himself in the mean time may beat us out of the Sea, may overbear our Confederates at Land, and even invade *England* it self. When we consider these things, I hope we shall en-

deavour to fulfil the Desire of our Friends, and shall not do as our Enemies would have us.

There are some Objections against this Design of Mercy to the poor *Irish*; to which some Answer must be given.

1. It is said (to make their Crime seem greater), *That* Ireland *is a Subordinate Kingdom to* England: *and must therefore comply with whatever we do.* I answer, That this Consequence cannot hold in all Cases. For if *England*, should be invaded and subdued by a forraine Enemy (which God avert), and should be forced to submit to the Conquerour; it would not follow, that the *Irish*, when they might defend themselves, must submit to the forraine Yoke likewise. What we did in the late Revolution, was done upon Grounds so righteous, as may justify us to all the World. But put the case, that we *English* Men should without any pretence or colour throw off our lawful Prince: would the *Irish* be obliged in duty to do the same? Or to make the thing shorter; If *England* rebell, must *Ireland* rebell to? and if they will not do it readily, must they be rooted out?

2. *The* Irish *will never be quiet.* I answer, They must be quiet, since they will not be in condition to be otherwise. From the time the Long Parliament subdued them, they have been very meek and tame. Yet I confess, that when we had set up Popish Kings in *England*, who gave all Countenance and Authority to the *Irish*, and at last put Arms into their hands and disarmed the Protestants; the Protestant English Interest was in danger. which yet had never been run down, had they had any assistance from *England* in time, and had they not suffer'd themselves to be fool'd by *Tirconnell*. But there can be no danger to the Protestants of *Ireland*, unless we set up Popish Kings in *England*. which I suppose we shall never do.

3. *We*

3. *We cannot live with Comfort intermixt with the* Iriſh. Truly then we muſt come away from them, and leave them in their Country by themſelves. But ſhall We who have thruſt our ſelves in amongſt Them, now not ſuffer Them to live amongſt Us? This were too inſolent, and void of all Humanity.

4. *Our Army muſt be rewarded out of theſe Lands.* But why muſt Our Army, more than all others, think to be thus rewarded? There is no other Army we know of, that expects any ſuch thing. Beſide, they may have their Rewards as well out of the Compoſitions, as out of the Confiſcations.

5. *They called in the* French: *which is never to be forgiven.* But I deny that they called in the *French*. 'Tis true, they received King *James*; and then King *James* brought in the *French*: but without the conſent of the *Iriſh*, and againſt their Wills. But moreover, why ſhould it be ſuch a capital unpardonable Crime, to make uſe of forrain Aid? Why ſhould that be made a Crime in the *Iriſh*, which all People do for their own preſervation?

6. *There was a full pardon once granted to the* Iriſh; *which they did not accept, nor come in upon it.* But I anſwer, that this was while our King was here in *England*, and far from them: and when King *James* was in *Ireland*, and amongſt them, and in Power. So that we muſt not blame them too much, if they did not or durſt not then comply, with the gracious Offers that were made them. But after the Victory at the *Boyne*, had a full Pardon been granted, or Conditions offered that had been tolerable; there is little reaſon to doubt, but that they had readily ſubmitted: King *James* himſelf giving them leave, when he fled from them. And then we might have had an Army in *France*, before the end of Summer. Alſo if we had profeſſedly been kind to the *Iriſh*, in honor and

for the ſake of our Roman Catholick Allies, it had been a high Complement. But if after that glorious Victory, none were to be pardoned, ſave Labourers and common Soldiers and the like; and they that had any thing, eſpecially all they that had Lands, *were left to the Event of War*; if all that theſe could hope for, was only to ſave their Lives, and be ſtripped of their Eſtates, and thrown into Miſery and Beggery; who can wonder if Men became obſtinate, that had been made deſperate? But by this means, while We fight to get their Eſtates, and They fight to keep them; the devouring War continues: all our Forces are employed upon *Ireland:* our Allies in the mean time are run down by the *French*, and brought to the brink of Ruine: and we in *England* lie under Taxes, ſuch as never were known. I ſpeak of theſe things with the greater freedome, becauſe I do well know, that our ſevere Reſolutions (the Cauſe of all) were carried, againſt his Majeſties merciful Inclinations.

7. *They have a perfect Averſion and Hatred to the* Engliſh *Government, and will never ſubmit.* In anſwer to this, it muſt be confeſt; that the *Iriſh* may not much delight in their Subjection to *England.* and to ſpeak impartially, there is ſome reaſon for it. To ſee the *Engliſh* crowd into their Country, who are continually growing upon them and eating them out; who have alſo all the Authority and Preferments, while themſelves are contemptible Underlings; it may well be, that theſe things are not very pleaſing to them. Nor ſhould We Engliſhmen be content to be ſo ſerved, by the *French* or any other Nation. It muſt not therefore ſeem ſtrange, if theſe People would willingly recover their antient and native Liberty; and ſhall act by the Principles of ſelf-Preſervation, as other men do. But for all their impatience of the Yoke, yet doubtleſs they will ſubmit, to prevent a ruine. They would

would ſubmit to the *Turk*, when there is no remedy, thereby to ſave their Eſtates. and ſo would any Men elſe. We may well preſume, that the *French* Domination is odious to the *Savoyards*: But yet we ſee they ſubmit to it. But why are the Landed Men of *Ireland* ſuppoſed more obſtinate than others? And why are not they pardon'd as well as others? I doubt the World will think, that we are too much ſet upon the Prey, and that the Love of their Land makes us ſo ſevere to them. And the *Iriſh* Nobility and Gentry, who are the Men chiefly concern'd, will ſeem to be purſued (like the Hunted *Caſtor*) rather for what they have, than for what they have done. It will be little honour to our Nation, to be thought (I will not ſay Beaſts of Prey, but) more intent upon the Prey than other People. Even this *French* King, though he hath been cruel and inhumane to his poor Proteſtant Subjects, yet he hath not made a Prey of them, but hath ſuffer'd and order'd their Eſtates to go to the next a kin, that are or will turn Papiſts. Laſtly, if they will not ſubmit when fair Terms are offer'd; they may then thank themſelves for their deſtruction, and We have done what becowes us. But in Juſtice, they ſhould have ſome Terms offer'd them, and in Prudence (conſidering our Circumſtances) ſuch termes as they will accept. What we thus get out of them, tho' it be far leſs then hath been propoſed, will be clear Gains.

Thus I have endeavoured to demonſtrate, that, both in Prudence and Juſtice, the poor *Iriſh* ought to be well uſed at this time. And that the admitting them to a fair Compoſition, is one of the beſt ways of raiſing Money. the finding out whereof, or at leaſt the

the offering ſomething towards it, is the Scope and Buſineſs of this Paper.

IT hath been humbly propoſed in the foregoing Diſcourſe that high Duties be laid upon *French* Commodities, inſtead of the Prohibition. By which means much fewer of them would come in, then do now, and thoſe that did come in would be uſeful to the Publique, by yielding and raiſing great Summes of Money. I ſhall now endeavour to make theſe things more plain: eſpecially the former. for the latter ſeems evident of it ſelfe. I ſay then, that high Duties upon theſe Commodities would more effectually clog and hinder their Importation, then thier being wholly prohibited. And the reaſon is, becauſe the Duties cannot be ſo eaſily evaded, as the Prohibition (by Experience) hath been, and alwaies will be. The Officers of the Cuſtomes make it their buſineſs to collect the Duties to the King's utmoſt Profit. and they are in great meaſure Judges in the caſe. But to make out a forfeiture of prohibited Goods, there muſt be an Action at Law, and the thing muſt be tryed by Jury. who will expect clear legal Proofs, which perhaps cannot be had. So that though the Officer know the Goods to be *French*, and could demand and receive a Duty accordingly, in caſe a Duty were impoſed; yet he will not ſeize them as forfeited, and engage in a Law-Suit, unleſs he be ſure that he can ſatisfy a Jury. And even at beſt, a Law-Suit is troubleſome. We ſee therefore that though the prohibiting of Goods be the ſeverer way, yet being the more difficult in the Execution, 'tis the leſs effectual.

Moreover that high Duties are effectual to our purpoſe, we find by a late Example. Since this War, as I

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am well inform'd, the People of *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall* found meanes to ſend over good Quantities of Tinne and Lead, and ſome other things into *France*. But the *French* King quickly took care to lay ſuch Duties upon them, as hath at once put an end to that Trade. Which was alſo the *French* way before the War. they ſpoiled the vending of our Commodities there, not by prohibiting, but by impoſing high Duties.

There hath been a Reaſon omitted, why the Laws for prohibiting Goods are ſlackly executed: which Reaſon is this. To ſeize ſuch Goods, and purſue them to a forfeiture, is to be the immediate Miniſter of inflicting puniſhments upon Offenders. Which is an ugly Employment, not unlike that of the Hangman. So that good men do not care to meddle with it. The Officers therefore of the Cuſtoms, in whoſe way theſe matters lie, are apt to connive at ſuch Goods; and to allow of any pretence or colour for them, rather then turn Informers. But the ſame Officers will not fail to collect the Kings Duties to the height: and to uſe their utmoſt care and diligence, that he be not defrauded.

We ſee therefore, that it is much eaſier to avoid Forfeitures and elude Prohibitions, then to eſcape high Duties. and Duties may be made ſuch a Burden, as the Commodities cannot bear: and then no body will bring them.

I have now ſomething more to ſay in particular, concerning *French* Wines. If we can pinch them cloſe in their Wines, we gain a great point. But the preſent Prohibition will not do. For great Quantities are ſtill brought in, partly barefaced, and partly under other Names. But a high Duty would be ſure to meet with them. It hath therefore been here humbly offered, that beſide the twelve pound a Tonne which is the preſent Duty, there be laid upon them twelve pound more at the leaſt. At one word, the Addition (if it be thought fit) may be eighteen pound; making Thirty pound

pound in the whole. And if any do come in upon those termes, the harm is not great.

They will endeavour to evade this great Duty, by pretending their Wines to be from other Places. But if they are plain French Wines, the Officers of the Customes will not be imposed upon: and will collect the Duty (as they ought) to the Kings best advantage. But the difficulty will be, in case they mix them with other Wines. And we are told, that they have already set up a trade of brewing and disguising Wines, both in *Portugal* and more especially in *Zealand*. To which places great quantities of *French* Wines are carried, and from thence (with a small mixture or tincture of other Wines) they are sent to *England*. Therefore to make sure, and to prevent all shifts, it hath been further proposed, that there be an increase of Duty upon other Wines also. that is, six pound a Tonne upon the Wines of *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the *Rhenish* (which go by another measure) in proportion. so that the whole Duty of *Spanish* and *Portugal* Wines would be about four and twenty pound a Tonne. And so much *French* Wines must pay; tho' they be so disguised as to pass for other Wines, notwithstanding the Officers Care. But if any part be adjudged *French*, the Wine to pay *French* Duties. This addition of Duty the *Spanish* Wines might well bear, as it hath been noted already, in regard the *French* have three times as much added. For the *French* Wines being in a manner shut out by the high Duty; the *Spanish*, though their Duties be increased, will come in upon better advantage then ever they did formerly. But by this means, considerable Summs will be advanced for our publick Services, which is the thing aimed at in this whole Discourse.

FINIS.

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